

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

TILDEN LAWN

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North side MD. Rt. 214

CITY, TOWN

DAVIDSONVILLE X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4th

STATE

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Van Lunen

Telephone #: (301) 798-4624

STREET & NUMBER

1008 West Central Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Davidsonville

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21035

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURT-HOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

South Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

11-3-55

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tilden Lawn is located on the north side of Maryland Route 214 approximately one mile west of Davidsonville and one mile east of Sands Road in Anne Arundel County.

The house is sited on high ground and faces east. Traces of an old road and a wood bridge survive to the north of the house, running east-west, parallel to Central Avenue (Route 214).

Tilden Lawn is a large frame house constructed in at least two and probably three distinct stages. The original house, constructed circa 1820-30, was two stories high, three bays wide and two rooms deep, with paired exterior brick chimneys on the south end of the steeply pitched gable roof. This side passage, double parlor plan house, measuring 26 feet wide and 32 feet deep, was enlarged two additional bays to the north in the third quarter of the 19th century. The result is a five bay center passage plan house. A one story frame wing projecting from the south gable wall of the original section offers ambiguous evidence of construction sequence, but was probably an early addition, dating to circa 1830-50.

The front facade of the enlarged house faces east. The principal entrance is located in the center bay, framed with sidelights and a four-light transom and flanked by two large 6/6 windows on each side. Five 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story; there are no dormer windows on the roof. The entire front facade was renovated when the house was enlarged. The front door and all of the windows date to the third quarter of the 19th century, and the siding and cornice were also replaced at that time. A more radical change was made to the roof of the original section. The height of the front facade was increased and the early steeply pitched roof was concealed below a higher, more moderately pitched gable roof, now covered with asphalt shingles. The early roof, still covered with wood shingles, remains in place and is visible from the attic. The one story open porch with simple columns was probably added in the early 20th century. The continuous brick foundation of the porch conceals the house foundation. The foundation of the original section is laid in three-course common bond, the later section in random common bond. Notable details on the front facade include the Victorian paneling below the sidelights of the front door, the molded wood window lintels, beaded cornerboards and the box cornice with simple crown mold and bed mold.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY See Continuation Sheet #1

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tilden Lawn AA-203
Anne Arundel County

Tilden Lawn is significant as a large, frame ante bellum house with a complex development and numerous notable details. The original house, dating to circa 1820-30, consisted of a 2½ story, three bay dwelling with a side passage, double parlor plan. The one story frame kitchen wing was evidently added circa 1830-50, and in the third quarter of the 19th century the main house was enlarged to the north to form a five bay center passage plan. To present a nominally symmetrical and "up-to-date" front facade, the east facade of the original house was extensively altered. The original steeply pitched gable roof was concealed under a more moderately pitched roof and the original 9/6 windows were replaced with larger 6/6 sash. A large Victorian entrance framed with sidelights and transom was installed and the siding and trim were replaced. This "new" and expanded facade offers no exterior clue of the changes, and contrasts dramatically with the rear facade, which clearly reflects the two distinct periods of construction.

The interior of the early house includes all of the original mantels and most of the original interior trim. Particular features of interest include the two handsome Greek Revival mantels on the first floor and a pair of smaller transitional Federal/Greek mantels on the second floor, the painted and grained door to the attic stair, and a variety of early hardware.

The most unusual architectural feature of the house, however, is the decorative plasterwork in the first floor room of the north addition. The complex molded plaster cornice and decorative plaster ceiling in this room comprise one of the finest and most carefully preserved examples of Victorian decorative plasterwork in Tidewater Maryland.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

AA-205

Hopkins Atlas of 1878.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME - TITLE

Orlando Ridout V

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

May, 1982

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

On the north gable wall, dating entirely to the second period of construction, there is a large triple window on the first story, a pair of 6/6 windows on the second story and a pair of 4/2 windows in the upper gable. All of the window openings are located between the paired flush chimneys. The triple window on the first floor consists of 6/6 sash in the center flanked with single 2/2 sash on either side. Three three-light cellar windows pierce the brick foundation, which is laid in five-course bond. The plain weatherboard siding matches the front facade. The gable eaves are trimmed with unbeaded, tapered rakeboards.

The division between the first and second period parts of the house is quite obvious on the rear facade. The steeply pitched roof of the original section remains visible and does not align with the more moderately pitched roof of the later addition to the north. The siding, cornice, and windows also reflect the two periods of construction. The rear door of the original house is located in what is now the center bay of the enlarged house, with two early 9/6 windows to the south and two larger 6/6 windows to the north. There are small early 6/6 windows in the center bay and the two south bays of the second story and two large 6/6 windows to the north. A bulkhead cellar entrance is located in the center bay of the original section. The early portion of the rear facade is covered with random-width weatherboard siding and the eaves are boxed in and trimmed with an incorrectly mounted bed mold. The later portion of the rear facade is covered with plain siding with standard six-inch exposure. The eaves are boxed in and trimmed with a simple crown mold and bed mold.

The west portion of the south gable wall of the main house is concealed by the one story frame wing. There are two exterior brick chimneys on this gable. The west chimney is larger due to the additional flue for the wing and has been rebuilt above the roof of the wing. The east chimney is undisturbed and shoulders in at the second story level. Single 6/1 windows are located to the east of the east chimney on the first and second stories and an early 9/6 window is centered between the chimneys in the upper gable. The plain weatherboard siding is random-width, the rakeboards are tapered but not beaded. The alteration to the front pitch of the roof is evident in the asymmetrical form of this gable.

The one story frame wing is set flush with the rear or west facade of the main house and measures approximately 26 feet long and 18½ feet deep. It rests on a very low concrete or stuccoed brick foundation and is covered with plain weatherboards and an asphalt shingle roof.

On the east facade, there are two 6/6 windows, one in the north bay and the other in the south bay. Seams in the exterior siding suggest that the north window was at one time a door. A seam and trim board on the north jamb of the south window suggests possible changes to that opening as well. The eaves are boxed in with a beaded fascia but no crown or bed mold.

The only opening in the south gable wall of the wing is a 6/6 window centered in the upper gable. The random-width siding appears to include reused boards, as many are relatively short and have been pieced in. The rakeboards are beaded and tapered.

On the rear facade of the wing, there are 6/6 windows at the extreme east and west ends and near the center; a low door with a three-light transom is located immediately to the right of the north window. Seams in the siding indicate a door to the left of the south window has been blocked up. The random-width siding and beaded box cornice match the front facade.

An early 20th century veranda extends across the entire rear facade of the original section of the main house and the north bay of the wing.

The interior of the original house consists of a side passage, double parlor plan house with the stair passage to the north. Later in the 19th century the house was enlarged to the north, forming a center passage plan with the original paired parlors to the south and one large room to the north. The stair passage is somewhat wider than usual, with the stair rising against the north wall to an intermediate landing at the west end. It is an open-string stair with delicate turned walnut newel posts, a handsome continuous ramped walnut rail and square painted balusters. The stair ends are decorated with scrolled brackets and the carriage piece is molded to match the baseboard. The area below the carriage is enclosed with vertical beaded paneling. A six-panel door originally opened onto an interior cellar stair. The cellar stair has been removed and replaced with a closet. Original trim in the stair passage includes the molded baseboard and the Federal architrave trim to the rear (west) door and the interior doors to the two south rooms. The front door with sidelights and transom dates to the post-Civil War enlargement and is trimmed with Victorian architrave trim. The paneled front door and the door to the north room are Victorian. The rear door is an early six-panel door with the top two panels removed and replaced with glass. The doors opening into the two south rooms have been removed. Early hardware includes a large carpenter lock on the rear door and a small, unmarked box lock on the door to the closet under the stairs. Also of interest is a large, boxed-in "summer" beam in the

stair passage. This beam is aligned with the interior partition between the original front and rear parlor and is cased in with beaded sheathing.

The two original rooms to the south of the stair passage were originally joined by a large door opening in the center of the interior partition. This opening was later reduced in size. There are fireplaces centered on the south gable wall of each room. The fireplace in the east room remains open, while the fireplace in the west room has been blocked and adapted as a furnace flue. Both fireplaces are fitted with large, handsome Greek Revival mantels. These consist of board surrounds with simple columns (with subtle entasis) flanking the opening and large scrolled brackets flanking a convex frieze below a complex molded shelf with Greek Revival details. The original flooring on the first floor has been covered with narrow oak flooring sometime in this century and the early brick hearths have been replaced with unusual smooth, slate-colored cement hearths struck with a square tile pattern. In the front or east room, the original Federal architrave trim survives on the door to the stair passage and much of the original molded baseboard survives. The windows, enlarged in the third quarter of the 19th century, have relatively plain Victorian architrave trim. In the rear or west parlor, the original windows survive intact, and the early architrave trim is found on the windows, the door to the stair passage, and a pair of interior doors flanking the fireplace. The door opening to the right of the fireplace leads to the kitchen wing and is fitted with an early eight-panel door. The door to the left now opens into a small bath, but is an original opening (with original trim and six-panel door) and evidently at one time also opened into the wing.

The first floor of the north addition extends the full depth of the house, comprising one large formal room that measures approximately 19 feet wide and 31 feet deep. Paired interior fireplaces are symmetrically placed on the north gable wall, flanking a large triple window in the center. The fireplaces are trimmed with white marble Victorian mantels and white marble hearths. Both fireplaces were originally lined with iron backs and sidepieces, but these have disappeared. The most important feature of this room, however, is the original decorative plaster cornice and ceiling. A complex plaster cornice with exquisite ribbon-and-leaf decoration completely encircles the room. The ceiling is embellished with cast plaster floral decoration that divides the ceiling into two fields, with floral medallions in the center of each field. This decorative work is in pristine condition, and only a short section of the cornice requires repair. This repair will involve reinserting sections of the cast floral work (with a dowel core)

into the trough of the molded plaster cornice, and in fact the cornice is of more interest to historians in its present unrepaired state, which demonstrates clearly how the cornice was made. Other original details in this room include the simple architrave trim, a six-panel door to the passage and some of the original baseboard trim.

The second floor plan of the original house consisted of a side stair passage across the north gable with two large chambers to the south. The east end of the passage was originally partitioned to form a small, unheated passage chamber. This plan remains intact except for the passage chamber, which was altered when the house was enlarged to provide a narrow passage to the northeast chamber of the addition. The small passage chamber that remained was later adapted for a modern bath. An enclosed stair in the stair passage provides access to the partially finished third story. This stair is enclosed with vertical beaded siding and a six-panel door that is painted and grained on the inner face. A second six-panel door opens into a small closet under the stair. The beaded paneling remains unpainted in the closet and a handsome beaded coat rail with shaped wooden hangers is secured to one wall. The architrave trim in the stair passage is similar to the original first floor trim but lacks the broken-field fascia. The beaded baseboards, six-panel doors and second story flooring are all original.

In the southeast chamber, a small fireplace is centered on the south gable wall. The mantel is original and consists of molded pilasters flanking the opening below plain sideblocks and frieze and a molded shelf that includes ogee/astagal and cove/astagal moldings. The original window and door architraves and all of the baseboard survives intact. A closet has been inserted in the southwest corner of this room, fitted with a reused eight-panel door.

The fireplace in the southwest chamber is also centered on the south gable wall, with a small door to the left that provides limited access to the loft of the kitchen's wing. This opening is fitted with a beaded batten door. The mantel in this chamber matches the mantel in the southwest chamber, and the original trim survives on the windows, the passage door, and a door opening that originally joined the two south chambers. This door now opens into a closet that protrudes into the southeast chamber. The six-panel door to this closet is fitted with an early metal box lock. The original baseboard trim survives on two walls; the original pine flooring has been removed.

The north addition consists of two large sleeping chambers on the second floor. In the northwest chamber, the chimney shaft on the center of the north gable wall is fitted with a simple late 19th century mantel, but presumably only served as a stove chimney. An original closet is built in to the left of the chimney. The northeast chamber is virtually identical but with the closet to the right of the chimney. The most significant feature of this room is an exquisite, museum quality cast iron stove dating to the mid-19th century. The highly decorative Gothic style stove is inscribed "Stanley's Air-Tight No. 4, W. Poultney, Vt. 1845". The history of this stove is not known, but it was in this room when the present owners purchased the house.

The enclosed stair in the second story stair passage leads up to a partially finished attic. The kneewalls and ceiling were evidently not originally plastered, as the machine sawn lathing does not match the riven lathing evident in the stairwell and several other locations in the original house. The roof of the original section is constructed of common rafters set at a 35 degree pitch and joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The gable framing is constructed with fully mature machine nails. The roof of the later addition is set at a more moderate 32 degree pitch.

The cellar under the main house repeats the first floor plan. The foundation of the original section is constructed of native brown sandstone (commonly called "ironstone" in this area) and brick. The chimney bases on the south gable wall have brick masonry arches. The first floor joists were machine-sawn from hewn logs and have been reinforced with inserted diagonal bridging nailed with wire nails. Framing evidence demonstrates conclusively that an original interior cellar stair has been removed and the opening blocked.

The chimney bases on the north gable wall of the later addition have heavy wood lintels rather than arched supports, and the first floor joists are circular sawn. The opening between the original cellar and the north cellar is fitted with a large batten door constructed with beaded vertical boards, wrought nails, and large wrought hinges.

The kitchen wing is divided into two rooms on the first floor. The larger room to the north measures approximately 17½ feet deep and 15 feet long, with a brick fireplace on the north wall. A door to the left of the fireplace leads through a small passage to the main house, and it would appear that originally a second door to the right of the fireplace served the same function. This room serves today as a modern kitchen and has been completely renovated. The fireplace and the paneled rear door with three-light transoms are the most significant early features. A smaller service room extends across the south end of the kitchen wing.

This room measures 6½ feet wide and 17½ feet deep. A steep enclosed stair rises against the interior partition to the kitchen loft. An exterior door on the west wall originally opened into this room at the foot of the stairs, but was later blocked off. This room probably originally served as both a pantry/service room and as a stair passage for segregated access to sleeping quarters in the loft. It remains today as a very plain room with few alterations.

The loft consists of a single large chamber. Early lathing and plaster has been removed, leaving the roof framing exposed. The common rafters are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Original exterior siding on the south gable wall of the main house is visible in the northwest corner of the loft. This plain weatherboard siding is secured with early machine-made nails and is weathered, reinforcing the assumption that the wing is an early addition rather than an original feature. The loft of the wing was probably used at one time as segregated sleeping quarters but today is used for storage.

There is no cellar or accessible crawl space under the wing.

Tilden Lawn AA-203

Anne Arundel County

8 Significance, Continuation Sheet No. 7

Of equal significance is a perfectly preserved mid-19th century cast iron stove in the northeast chamber on the second floor. Manufactured in Vermont circa 1845, the stove is a pristine, museum quality example of Gothic Revival stove design.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

AA-203

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
"Tilden Lawn"				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
North side of Route 214, 1/4 mile west of jct. with Queen Anne Bridge				
CITY OR TOWN:				
Road Near Davidsonville				
STATE:			COUNTY:	
Maryland			Anne Arundel	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Van Lunen				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Davidsonville			Maryland	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:				
Anne Arundel County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
Annapolis, Maryland				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Map #58, AD #2, Parcel #53, Liber/folio			#1997/538	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
Maryland Inventory				
DATE OF SURVEY:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
Maryland Historical Trust				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
21 State Circle				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Annapolis			Maryland	

11A-203

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Tilden Lawn" is a large, 2 story, frame house located on a hill-top west of Davidsonville. An 850 acre farm surrounded the house when it was new; now the land is being subdivided.

The name "Tilden Lawn" has been associated with the house for a century or more, yet no one knows its source. The house has been occupied by a succession of different families, including the Igleharts, who were prominent members of the Davidsonville community and built several of the houses in the area. John W. Iglehart is listed as the owner of the house and 484 acres on the 1878 county map.

The house was built in three parts and exhibits an interesting range of decorative styles. The kitchen, attached without a breezeway to the south end of the house, has one room with a loft above. The fireplace backs against the dining room chimney. The kitchen has been modernized; the walls panelled with local cherry wood.

The middle section of the house is on a typical double-parlor, side-hall plan. Its scale and trim details are similar to those of nearby "Bridgehill" (AA-31-P-b) which was built in about 1815. The ceilings are only about 9 feet high and the doorways are low. The windows on the west side have small panes, 9 over 6. The window and door moldings are delicately worked with beaded edges and mitered corners. The mantels are wooden, with free-standing columns and a curved freize. The stair has a round Walnut bannister, square balusters and slender, delicately turned walnut posts. The bannister is unusually high.

Some changes have been made to the middle part of the house: A narrow width tongue and groove floor has been laid over the wider original boards. The windows on the front (east) side were changed to match those of the later addition and the roof angle was changed to give a continuous line across both sections of the house.

The north addition was probably built in the 1860's or 1870's. Its interior has a much grander scale: higher ceilings, slightly wider bays, and ornate "Victorian" detailing. This difference of parts is not apparent from the front of the house; it looks like a typical 5-bay facade with a center entrance. One glance at the rear of the house shatters this illusion.

The first floor of the north addition is one long elegant room. There are two exterior chimneys on the north wall, with white marble mantels and a three part window between them. The ceiling has ornate plaster borders and medallions. The floor is original, with wide boards. The windows have larger panes than those of the earlier house.

There are two bedrooms above this part of the house. Most of the difference in ceiling heights is taken up in the attic which was also at one time finished into rooms.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Sociol/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

¹ Hopkins, G.M., Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 1878

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	°	'	"		°	'	"	
NE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SE	°	'	"		°	'	"	
SW	°	'	"		°	'	"	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF ~~PROPERTY~~ PROPERTY: 14 acres

Acreage Justification:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Amy Hiatt</u>	
ORGANIZATION <u>Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning</u>	DATE <u>July 1975</u>
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Arundel Center</u>	
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>	STATE <u>Maryland</u>

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐


Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

-2-

Several styles of 6 and 9 panel doors can be found in the house, as well as some original hardware. The basement of the earlier house has fieldstone walls.

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Anne Arundel TOWN _____ VICINITY _____ STREET NO. Central Ave. #122 E. Sands Rd.		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY AA-VII 122 203	
ORIGINAL OWNER _____ ORIGINAL USE Hoyd Tilden M, Van Lunen PRESENT OWNER P.O 257 PRESENT USE _____ WALL CONSTRUCTION _____ NO. OF STORIES _____		2. NAME Tilden Lawn DATE OR PERIOD _____ STYLE _____ ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____	
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____			

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC
<p>N side Central Ave. 1 mi. W. of Davidsonville</p> <p>2 storey, 3 part telescope frame house faces SW. A roof ridge runs SE-NW. Small barn red outbuilding directly in front of middle section of house. NW end 2 bays, two tall chimneys so it is two rooms deep, 2 stories high. Center section end hall and 2 parlors 3 bays, 2nd floor windows smaller in proportion, has 2 chimneys on SE gable.</p> <p>A SE 1 story wing with steep A roof adjoins S SE chimney</p> <p>Neat and orderly white siding</p> <p>black shutters</p>		
		
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered		

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 7.5 map o.k. field		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Orlando Ridout IV DATE OF RECORD 1/14/70	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA'
203

(map 22)

CA-30-N-a

"Tilden Lawn"

East Elevation

amb 1-75



AA
203

(map 22)

ail-30-N-a
"Tilden Lawn"
South Elevation

amb 1-75



AA
203

(map 22) aa - 30 - N - a

"Tilden lawn"

North Elevation

amb 1-75



AA-203

Tilden Lawn

Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Md.

1982

Orlando Ridout V

Rear facade from Northwest



AA-203

Tilden Lawn

Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Md.

1982

Orlando Ridout V

First floor stair.



AA-203

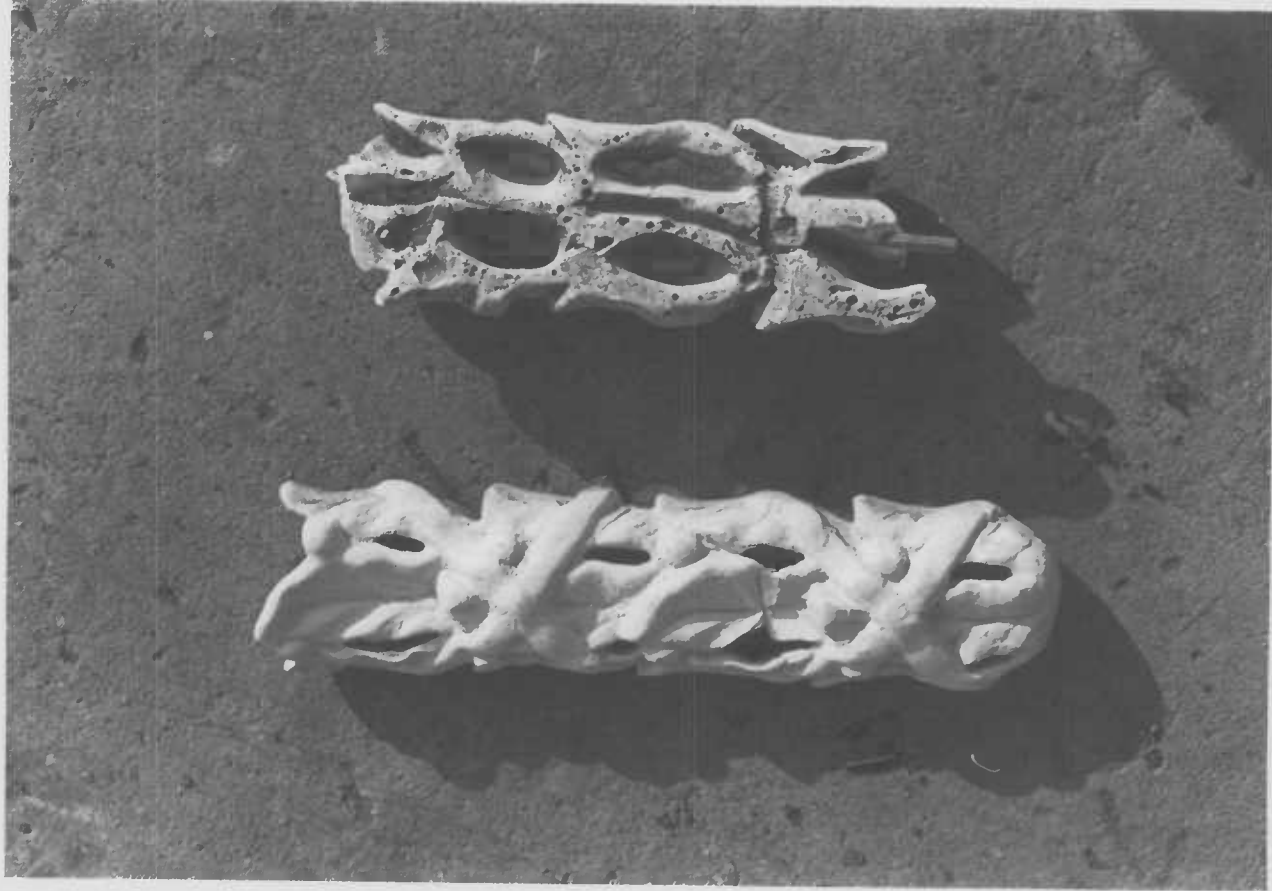
Tilden Lawn

Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Md.

1982

Orlando Ridout V

Decorative plaster cornice and ceiling,
North room, first floor.



AA-203

Tilden Lawn

Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Md.

1982

Orlando Ridout V

Plaster decoration from interior cornice.



AA-203

Tilden Lawn
Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, MD.
1982
Orlando Ridout V
Marble mantel in North room, 1st floor.



AA-203

Tilden Lawn

Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, MD.

1982

Orlando Ridout V

Greek Revival mantel in Southeast
room, first floor.